EXPENDITURE BUDGET 2012-2013

VOLUME I

Estimates and Annual Expenditure Management Plans of the National Assembly and Persons Appointed by the National Assembly

Québec

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Estimates and Annual Expenditure Management Plans of the National Assembly and Persons Appointed by the National Assembly

for the fiscal year ending
March 31, 2013

Tabled in the National Assembly as required by sections 45 and 47 of the Public Administration Act (R.S.Q., c. A-6.01) by Mrs. Michelle Courchesne, Minister responsible for Government Administration and Chair of the Conseil du trésor

Conseil du trésor
Québec

Expenditure Budget 2012-2013
Volume I
Estimates and Annual Expenditure
Management Plans of the National Assembly
and Persons Appointed by
the National Assembly

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FOREWORD

The Public Administration Act (R.S.Q., c. A-6.01) requires the Chair of the Conseil du trésor to table in the National Assembly the expenditure budget for all departments and agencies. This sets out the estimates of the appropriations required over the course of the coming fiscal year, as well as the annual expenditure management plans prepared by each of the ministers.

In addition, the Act respecting mainly the implementation of certain provisions of the Budget Speech of 17 March 2011 and the enactment of the Act to establish the Northern Plan Fund (2011, c. 18) provides that a special funds budget is to be attached to the expenditure budget submitted to the National Assembly for approval of the expenditure and capital forecasts.

In this regard, the Chair of the Conseil du trésor presents the 2012-2013 Expenditure Budget information to the National Assembly in five volumes:

- Volume I, Estimates and Annual Expenditure Management Plans of the National Assembly and Persons Appointed by the National Assembly, contains information on the National Assembly and the Public Protector, the Auditor General, the Chief Electoral Officer, the Lobbyists Commissioner and the Ethics Commissioner who are appointed by the National Assembly;

- Volume II, Estimates of the Departments and Agencies, contains estimates of all government appropriations for the 2012-2013 fiscal year. It distinguishes between the expenditure budget and the capital budget. Appropriations are broken down by portfolio and by program;

- Volume III, Special Funds Budget, which presents forecasts of revenue and of cumulative deficits or surpluses, amounts borrowed from the Financing Fund the advances from the general fund of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and expenditure and capital forecasts for each of the special funds to be approved by the National Assembly;

- Volume IV, Annual Expenditure Management Plans of the Departments and Agencies, contains the yearly spending management plans prepared by each of the ministers;

- Volume V, Message from the Chair of the Conseil du trésor and Additional Information, begins with a message of the Chair and provides additional expenditure budget information, consolidated expenditures and public capital investments.

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ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE
QUÉBEC

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT **OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

It is my honour as President to submit to you the Annual Expenditure Management Plan and appropriations of the National Assembly for the fiscal year 2012-2013.

The National Assembly is the symbol of democracy, the place where society debates its future and parliamentarians lay the foundations of legislative power. The Administration has to make sure that the 125 MNAs elected by the people of Québec get the best support and all the tools they need to do their jobs, both in the National Assembly and in their own ridings. Under the responsibility of the Secretary General, this support provided by administrative staff takes the form of various services, both professional and technical.

Activities surrounding the work of the MNAs – both in the Assembly and in committees - were critical in the year just past. Among them, I note the ever-increasing number of committee hearings, which are so important to the work of the National Assembly.

The past fiscal year was marked by a number of events. For example, from September 6 to 9, 2011, the National Assembly hosted the 11th General Assembly of the Parliamentary Confederation of the Americas (COPA) and the 10th Annual Meeting of the Network of Women Parliamentarians of the Americas. At the conclusion of this meeting, the Québec Declaration was adopted by over 220 delegates from 36 parliaments throughout the Americas.

On October 26 and 27, 2011, the National Assembly had the privilege of hosting the Symposium on Democracy, Parliamentarians and the Media to mark the 125th anniversary of the National Assembly building and the 140th anniversary of the Parliamentary Press Gallery. There were 15 distinguished speakers from Québec and elsewhere, and some 400 participants from all walks of life. The aim of the Symposium was to stimulate thinking, to explore the connections between democracy, parliamentarians and the media, and to suggest new ways of improving these connections in the interests of democracy.

The 2012-2013 expenditure budget and the appropriations presented in this volume are for information only, since the Office of the National Assembly will have to suggest amendments, if necessary, and then approve them. I hope that in reading this volume, you will get a sense of the special and unique character of the National Assembly and of how rigorously public funds are used in the hands of our legislative and democratic leaders.

JACQUES CHAGNON

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

IN BRIEF

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is the privileged venue for the exercise of legislative authority. In this regard, within a context of institutional autonomy and independence, the law gives the National Assembly alone the power to adopt its own procedures and administrative means that enable it to function.

The 2012-2013 Annual Expenditure Management Plan of the National Assembly includes major issues, which concern, in particular, the full exercise by the Members of their functions as legislators, controllers of government activity and intermediaries between their electors and the government, technological innovations, institutional promotion and continuous improvement of the delivery of support services to parliamentarians.

In 2012-2013, the financial resources approved by the Office of the National Assembly, in accordance with the powers granted to it, are distributed among three programs:

- Programs 1 and 2 cover administrative services;
- Program 3 covers statutory support services for parliamentarians, such as remuneration for Members of the National Assembly and their staff, and the operating budget allocated to them.

Modernization of the management framework is ongoing to produce more efficient administration. Management of staff levels, within the context of many retirements, is a major challenge in maintaining the required expertise in parliamentary affairs and in institutional and administrative matters.

Investment projects are required to repair and maintain buildings as part of the mandate to preserve and develop heritage property assets managed by the National Assembly.

1. PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The mission of the National Assembly is to enact laws in areas of its jurisdiction, to control the actions of the government, and to debate matters of public interest.

Members, who are elected by universal suffrage, are at the core of the legislative process. They contribute closely to the drafting of legislation affecting Quebecers' everyday lives, particularly by studying and analyzing the various bills in the National Assembly or in parliamentary committee and by voting on their adoption.

As controllers of government action, its Members have several means of questioning the Government about its actions, such as the oral question period, the end of session debates and the annual study of department and agency appropriations. In this regard, Members exercise continuous control of executive power and public administration. Thus, the Government and its administration become accountable to the National Assembly and to its committees.

In addition to their role as legislators and controllers of government activity, they also have an important role to play as intermediaries between their fellow citizens and the public administration.

In the exercise of its legislative authority, the National Assembly adopts legislation with a mandatory effect throughout Québec in jurisdiction areas recognized by the Constitution. The laws adopted by the National Assembly are public-interest laws for general application within Québec society, or private legislation when a more limited portion of the population is concerned, such as a municipality, a corporation or even an individual.

The National Assembly's autonomy is essential to the accomplishment of its mission and activities. Within this context of institutional independence, the law gives the National Assembly alone the power to adopt its own procedures and administrative means.

Within the context of this autonomy, the administration of the National Assembly provides support services to Members in the performance of their parliamentary duties and in the fulfillment of the other aspects of the institution's core mission, in accordance with the law, the rules of procedure and operation, and the management framework it has adopted.

2. BUDGETARY CHOICES

The National Assembly's financial resources are allocated to ensure the continuity and improvement of the support services offered to parliamentarians in the performance of their duties, both in the Parliament Building and in their own ridings.

The administrative structure that the National Assembly has adopted and the budget allocated, exactly reflect the services provided to parliamentarians by its administration, whether for parliamentary, institutional or administrative affairs.

3. BUDGET PLAN

EXPENDITURE BUDGET

The National Assembly expenditure budget is grouped into three programs. These programs, by the appropriations allocated to them, seek to optimize the National Assembly's core activities.

The 2012-2013 expenditure budget must be submitted to the Office of the National Assembly for its approval.

PROGRAM 1
General Secretariat and parliamentary affairs

The objective of this program is to assist Members of the National Assembly in the performance of their role as legislators and controllers of government activity, and to ensure management of the Library.

Subject to the decision of the Office of the National Assembly, the expenditure budget proposed for the 2012-2013 fiscal year under Program 1 is comparable to the 2011-2012 budget, and amounts to 10.9 million.

PROGRAM 2
Associate General Secretariat, informational and institutional affairs and security

The objective of this program is to provide the support necessary for parliamentarians and administrative units with regard to management of financial, human, material and informational resources, as well as services concerning communications, protocol and interparliamentary activities, educational activities, the broadcasting of debates and the security of individuals and property.

The proposed expenditure budget for the 2012-2013 fiscal year under Program 2 represents a total of $49.2 million and is up $1.0 million, resulting from a $0.4-million increase for salary indexation, $0.2 million for the reflection process and design of the website's architecture, $0.2 million for maintenance and the upgrade of the security systems, and $0.2 million to host the 50th Canadian Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

PROGRAM 3
Statutory Services for Parliamentarians

The objective of this program is to ensure that Members have the resources they need to perform their duties, both at the Parliament Building in Québec and in their constituency office. The expenditure budgets essentially deal with the remuneration of parliamentarians and political staff at the National Assembly and the operating budget allocated to them.

The proposed expenditure budget for the 2012-2013 fiscal year under this program is $57.6 million, up $0.4 million due to salary indexation.

Expenditure Budget by Program
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012	
	Expenditure Budget	**Change**	Expenditure Budget	Probable Expenditure
	(1)	(2)=(1)-(4)	(3)	(4)
1. General Secretariat and parliamentary affairs	10,895.6	31.2	10,864.4	10,864.4
2. Associate General Secretariat, informational and institutional affairs and security	49,159.3	1,012.5	48,146.8	48,146.8
3. Statutory Services for Parliamentarians	57,573.3	409.6	57,163.7	57,163.7
Total	**117,628.2**	**1,453.3**	116,174.9	116,174.9
Total Staff Level (FTEs) (excluding special funds)	**610**	—	—	610

CAPITAL BUDGET

The forecast capital expenditures of the National Assembly in 2012-2013 mainly concern Parliamentary office renovations and restoration of the masonry of the Parliament buildings, data protection and disaster recovery, the new infrastructure and architecture of the wireless network, and various other information technology projects, including overhaul of the website.

Capital Budget
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012
		Change	
Fixed Assets	8,355.5	2,604.5	5,751.0
Loans, Investments, Advances and Others	—	—	—
Total	**8,355.5**	**2,604.5**	5,751.0

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

APPROPRIATIONS

National Assembly

Programs	Expenditure Budget 2012-2013	Less: Expenditures not Requiring Appropriations	Plus: Capital Budget	**Appropriations 2012-2013**	Appropriations 2011-2012
			($000)		
1. General Secretariat and parliamentary affairs	10,895.6	-	150.0	**11,045.6**	10,921.4
2. Associate General Secretariat, informational and institutional affairs and security	49,159.3	4,836.0	8,205.5	**52,528.8**	49,004.8
3. Statutory Services for Parliamentarians	57,573.3	-	-	**57,573.3**	57,163.7
	117,628.2	4,836.0	8,355.5	**121,147.7**	117,089.9
Less:					
Permanent Appropriations				**121,147.7**	117,089.9
Appropriations to be Voted				-	-

Under the Act respecting the National Assembly (R.S.Q., c. A-23.1), the expenditure budget and appropriations of the National Assembly are presented subject to the approval of the Office of the National Assembly.

Allotment by Supercategory

Expenditure Budget	**2012-2013**	**2011-2012**
	($000)	
Remuneration	**86,143.4**	85,453.5
Operating	**31,434.8**	30,671.4
Transfer	**50.0**	50.0
Total	**117,628.2**	116,174.9
Capital Budget		
Fixed Assets	**8,355.5**	5,751.0
Total	**8,355.5**	5,751.0
Staff Level	**(FTEs)**	
Programs Staff Level	**610**	610
Total Staff Level	**610**	610

Program 1
General Secretariat and parliamentary affairs

Elements	Expenditure Budget 2012-2013	Less: Expenditures not Requiring Appropriations	Plus: Capital Budget	**Appropriations 2012-2013**	Appropriations 2011-2012
			($000)		
1. General Secretariat	8,043.8	-	150.0	**8,193.8**	8,027.4
2. Parliamentary affairs	2,851.8	-	-	**2,851.8**	2,894.0
	10,895.6	-	150.0	**11,045.6**	10,921.4
Less:					
Permanent Appropriations					
Act respecting the National Assembly, (R.S.Q., c. A-23.1)					
Element 1				**8,193.8**	8,027.4
Element 2				**2,851.8**	2,894.0
Appropriation to be Voted				**-**	-

The objective of this program is to assist the Members of the National Assembly in the performance of their role as legislators and controllers of government activity and to ensure management of the Library.

Allotment by Supercategory

Expenditure Budget	**Elements** 1	2	**2012-2013**	**2011-2012**
		($000)		
Remuneration	6,267.1	2,663.1	**8,930.2**	8,841.9
Operating	1,776.7	188.7	**1,965.4**	2,022.5
	8,043.8	2,851.8	**10,895.6**	10,864.4
Capital Budget				
Fixed Assets	150.0	-	**150.0**	57.0
	150.0	-	**150.0**	57.0
Total Staff Level (FTEs)	106	45	**151**	151

Program 2
Associate General Secretariat, informational and institutional affairs and security

Elements	Expenditure Budget 2012-2013	Less: Expenditures not Requiring Appropriations	Plus: Capital Budget	**Appropriations 2012-2013**	Appropriations 2011-2012
			($000)		
1. Informational and institutional Affairs	7,878.1	-	-	**7,878.1**	7,869.1
2. Administrative Affairs and security	41,281.2	4,836.0	8,205.5	**44,650.7**	41,135.7
	49,159.3	4,836.0	8,205.5	**52,528.8**	49,004.8
Less:					
Permanent Appropriations					
Act respecting the National Assembly, (R.S.Q., c. A-23.1)					
Element 1				**7,878.1**	7,869.1
Element 2				**44,650.7**	41,135.7
Appropriation to be Voted				-	-

The objective of this program is to ensure the necessary support for the parliamentarians and the administrative units regarding management of financial, human, material and informational resources, as well as services concerning communications, protocol and interparliamentary activities, pedagogical activities and the broadcasting of debates, and to ensure the safety of people and property.

Allotment by Supercategory

Expenditure Budget	Elements 1	Elements 2	**2012-2013**	2011-2012
		($000)		
Remuneration	5,637.0	26,540.5	**32,177.5**	31,859.3
Operating	2,241.1	14,740.7	**16,981.8**	16,287.5
	7,878.1	41,281.2	**49,159.3**	48,146.8
Capital Budget				
Fixed Assets	-	8,205.5	**8,205.5**	5,694.0
	-	8,205.5	**8,205.5**	5,694.0
Total Staff Level (FTEs)	97	362	**459**	459

Program 3
Statutory Services for Parliamentarians

Elements	Expenditure Budget 2012-2013	Less: Expenditures not Requiring Appropriations	Plus: Capital Budget	**Appropriations 2012-2013**	Appropriations 2011-2012
			($000)		
1. Indemnities and Allocations for Parliamentarians	25,966.4	-	-	**25,966.4**	25,735.9
2. Members and Members' Staff Expenditures	25,961.1	-	-	**25,961.1**	25,921.3
3. Research Services for Political Parties	1,847.8	-	-	**1,847.8**	1,708.5
4. Pension Plan of the Members of the National Assembly	3,798.0	-	-	**3,798.0**	3,798.0
	57,573.3	-	-	**57,573.3**	57,163.7
Less:					
Permanent Appropriations					
Act respecting the conditions of employment and the pension plan of the Members of the National Assembly, (R.S.Q., c. C-52.1)					
Element 1				**14,881.7**	14,766.9
Element 4				**3,798.0**	3,798.0
Act respecting the National Assembly, (R.S.Q., c. A-23.1)					
Element 1				**11,084.7**	10,969.0
Element 2				**25,961.1**	25,921.3
Element 3				**1,847.8**	1,708.5
Appropriation to be Voted				-	-

The objective of this program is to ensure that Members have necessary resources for carrying out their duties.

Allotment by Supercategory

Expenditure Budget	Elements 1	2	3	4	2012-2013	2011-2012
			($000)			
Remuneration	16,066.7	23,323.2	1,847.8	3,798.0	**45,035.7**	44,752.3
Operating	9,899.7	2,587.9	-	-	**12,487.6**	12,361.4
Transfer	-	50.0	-	-	**50.0**	50.0
	25,966.4	25,961.1	1,847.8	3,798.0	**57,573.3**	57,163.7

Transfer Appropriations

	2012-2013	2011-2012
		($000)
Program 3 - Statutory Services for Parliamentarians		
Other Transfer Projects	**50.0**	50.0
Total	**50.0**	50.0

Allotment by Beneficiary

	2012-2013	2011-2012
		($000)
Non-profit Organizations	**50.0**	50.0
Total	**50.0**	50.0

Allotment by Expenditure Category

	2012-2013	2011-2012
		($000)
Support	**50.0**	50.0
Total	**50.0**	50.0

PERSONS APPOINTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT PLANS

IN BRIEF

THE PUBLIC PROTECTOR

The role of the Public Protector is to ensure that individuals and their rights are respected in the delivery of public services. In case of harm caused by the acts or omissions of public services, the Public Protector takes charge of ensuring that adequate corrective actions are taken.

The Public Protector's responsibilities are exercised with the departments and agencies of the Québec Public Administration and establishments of the health and social services network.

In addition to impartially and rigorously addressing individual complaints, the institution of the Public Protector intends to ensure that corrective action is taken for all members of the public whenever it observes the possible repetition of errors and harm.

To adequately fulfill its preventive mandate, the Public Protector prepares opinions and recommendations to the government and the National Assembly, based on studies conducted under the institution's power to initiate such undertakings.

1. PRESENTATION OF THE PUBLIC PROTECTOR

Appointed by the Members of the National Assembly, to whom she reports, the Public Protector acts impartially and benefits from the independence necessary for this purpose. In the performance of her duties, the Public Protector is assisted by two Deputy Public Protectors appointed by the Government on her recommendation.

Within the framework established by the Public Protector Act (R.S.Q., c. P-32) and the Act respecting the Health and Social Services Ombudsman (R.S.Q., c. P-31.1), the mandate of the Public Protector is to ensure that individuals and their rights are respected in dealing with departments and agencies of the Gouvernement du Québec whose personnel are appointed according to the Public Service Act (R.S.Q., c. F-3.1.1), including Québec detention facilities and certain agencies specifically mentioned in the Public Protector's constituting Act. On a second and last level, or in response to a report, the Public Protector intervenes with entities of the health and social services network (institutions, agencies, or any resources to which they resort for the delivery of health services and social services, community organizations, pre-hospital emergency services, and residences for seniors and vulnerable individuals). With the aim of remedying any situation harmful to a individual or group of individuals, the Public Protector makes recommendations to the entity concerned regarding the necessary measures to correct any errors, negligence, abuse or failures the institution has observed.

If, after making a recommendation, the institution of the Public Protector considers that no satisfactory action has been taken within a reasonable time to remedy the situation adequately, it may notify the government. If it deems this appropriate, the Public Protector may also set out the case in a special report or in its annual report to the National Assembly.

In addition, to remedy harmful situations observed in the course of its duties and prevent their recurrence, the Public Protector may draw the attention of the entity concerned to legislative, regulatory or administrative reforms it considers to be in the general interest.

The Public Protector therefore examines proposed legislation and regulations to ensure the best possible respect for individuals and their rights and to prevent harmful effects on individuals, as the case may be.

Finally, the Public Protector may publicly comment on any report it has submitted to the National Assembly or on any action taken by it if it deems such an initiative to be in the general interest.

2. BUDGETARY CHOICES

In 2012-2013, the institution of the Public Protector intends to continue to fully exercising fully its powers and means of action to ensure that individuals and their rights are respected, and to assure reparation of the harm that may be caused to individuals by the acts or omissions of public services. For this purpose, the Public Protector chooses to allocate its resources according to the two lines of intervention that define its mission.

ORIENTATION 1
Services to individuals and users

Handling individual complaints is a predominant function for the Public Protector, who examines the public's requests impartially, empathetically and thoroughly. The Public Protector deals with the situations brought to its attention by acting as the interpreter and defender of the balance between legality and legitimacy, in the search for an equitable solution.

Attuned to the changing nature of public services, including the situation of public finances and its influence on the satisfaction of individual needs and respect for individual rights, the Public Protector acts as a mediator between individuals and public service providers, seeking solutions that are reasonable, desirable and feasible, with the aim of ensuring the well-being of all individuals and the sustainable improvement of the quality of public services.

Actions envisioned

The key actions planned are:

- Investigations leading to individual and collective settlements;
- Intercession with public authorities in favour of individuals;
- Initiatives regarding multi-sector problems.

ORIENTATION 2
Prevention and innovation

Handling of individual complaints alone cannot produce the maximum impact that the Public Protector must obtain to correct errors or injustices to individuals. However, this function sheds a very special light – the individual's perspective – on the means of improving the quality of public services. In this spirit, the Public Protector Act and the Act respecting the Health and Social Services Ombudsman grant the Public Protector a preventive role, which is indispensable to fulfilling its mission. Thus, the Public Protector uses the various means of action at its disposal to act upstream from problems and contribute to improving the quality of public services in the long term.

Whenever possible, the Public Protector acts to prevent the repetition of the observed failures or inaction, as well as the judicialization of relations between individuals and the government.

Actions envisioned

The main actions planned to accomplish this part of the mandate are:

- Study of proposed legislation and regulations;
- Submission of information and arguments to the members of Parliamentary committees;
- Monitoring of the effective implementation of recommendations, and reporting on their follow-up to MNAs;
- Systemic interventions and reports to the National Assembly or the government.

It is important to note that all the actions envisioned in the annual expenditure management plan are aligned with the commitments described in the Statement of Services for the Public and in the operational objectives of the 2012-2017 Strategic Plan.

2012-2013 Budget Allocation by Orientation

	$ million	%
Orientation 1: Services to individuals and users	10.6	74.7
Orientation 2: Prevention and innovation	2.6	18.2
Total	**13.2**	**92.9**

In addition to the expenditure budget allocated according to the two orientations, the institution of the Public Protector earmarks $1.0 million, or 7.1% of its budget, for administration costs. An amount of $0.4 million, provisioned in permanent appropriations, must be added for the pension plan of the former Public Protectors and Deputy Public Protectors to obtain the Public Protector's total expenditure budget.

3. BUDGET PLAN

EXPENDITURE BUDGET

PROGRAM 1
The Public Protector

This program allows the Public Protector to protect individuals from abuse, error, negligence, the violation of their rights or inaction in public services by assuring that they are treated with justice, equality and respect for democratic values. The Public Protector recommends corrective action when harmful situations are observed.

The Public Protector's expenditures amount to $14.6 million, and will be increased by $0.1 million in 2012-2013 in relation to the previous year. This increase corresponds to the cost of the collective agreements and the cost of indexing non-salary expenditures.

Expenditure Budget by Program
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012	
	Expenditure Budget	**Change**	Expenditure Budget	Probable Expenditure
	(1)	(2)=(1)-(4)	(3)	(4)
1. The Public Protector	14,558.8	145.0	14,393.8	14,413.8
Total	**14,558.8**	**145.0**	14,393.8	14,413.8
Total Staff Level (FTEs) (excluding special funds)	**132**	—	—	132

CAPITAL BUDGET

The institution of the Public Protector will continue to improve its computer system for file investigation management in 2012-2013, mainly by updating its mission system. The Public Protector will renew some elements of information technology infrastructure (servers, equipment) to maintain network stability.

Capital Budget
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012
		Change	
Fixed Assets	355.0	—	355.0
Loans, Investments, Advances and Others	—	—	—
Total	**355.0**	—	355.0

IN BRIEF

THE AUDITOR GENERAL

The Auditor General is at the service of the National Assembly. His mission is to back up parliamentary control over public funds and other public property through audits, for the benefit of Québec citizens.

In 2012-2013, the financial resources allocated for legislative audits break down as follows: 55.3% for financial statement audits and 44.7% for resource optimization audits.

1. PRESENTATION OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

The Auditor General is at the service of the National Assembly. His mission is to back up parliamentary control over public funds and other public property through audits, for the benefit of Québec citizens. To carry out this mission, he submits the results of his audits to the National Assembly and meets with the members of the Committee on Public Administration to discuss them.

The purpose of financial audits is to provide reasonable assurance that the government's consolidated financial statements and those of some hundred of its agencies and corporations are a faithful reflection of their financial circumstances. These audits are conducted by the Auditor General alone or, for a small number of entities, jointly with expert accountants from the private sector. The Auditor General also has discretion to audit health and social services establishments and educational institutions.

Resource optimization audits are designed to inform parliamentarians of what managers do to administer the resources entrusted to them economically, efficiently and effectively. These include audits of the use of subsidies granted by public bodies and government corporations, audits of the application of the Sustainable Development Act (R.S.Q., c. D-8.1.1), and actions taken to evaluate effectiveness and performance under the Act respecting the governance of state-owned enterprises (R.S.Q., c. G-1.02).

2. BUDGETARY CHOICES

Budgetary choices support the activities that are essential to carry out the Auditor General's mission, which is legislative auditing.

The $26.9 million budget breaks down as follows: $19.5 million for legislative audits, $2.9 million for administration-related activities, $1.6 million for supervision and management, $1.9 million for professional support, and $1.0 million for training.

Administration activities comprise the services of human, financial, material and information resources as well as communications. Supervision and management activities include the work of supervisors – to the extent that such work is not related to auditing – and secretarial services.

2012-2013 Budget Breakdown by Activity ($26.9 million)

In the area of legislative auditing, the Auditor General will continue to devote more resources to resource optimization audits, as he did in 2011-2012. The breakdown of resources devoted to that activity is shown in the table below:

Breakdown of resources devoted to legislative audits ($19.5 million)

	2012-2013	2011-2012
Audits of financial statements	55.3%	56.7%
Resource optimization	44.7%	43.3%

3. BUDGET PLAN

EXPENDITURE BUDGET

The Auditor General's budget is included in Program 2 of the portfolio entitled "Persons Appointed by the National Assembly".

The objective of this program is to enable the Auditor General to conduct financial audits, verification of operational compliance with statutes, regulations, policies and guidelines, resource optimization verification, and verification pertaining to enforcement of the Sustainable Development Act. The Auditor General's jurisdiction extends to all government departments, agencies and corporations, to the health and social services and education networks and to grant recipients. The objective of this program is also to enable him to communicate his findings to the National Assembly.

PROGRAM 2
The Auditor General

The main variations in the 2012-2013 budget compared to the 2011-2012 probable expenditure are due to:

- Indexation of salaries and pay scale increases;
- The fact that some positions were vacant in 2011-2012.

Expenditure Budget by Program
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012	
	Expenditure Budget (1)	**Change** (2)=(1)-(4)	Expenditure Budget (3)	Probable Expenditure (4)
2. The Auditor General	26,931.3	1,243.9	26,585.8	25,687.4
Total	**26,931.3**	**1,243.9**	26,585.8	25,687.4
Total Staff Level (FTEs) (excluding special funds)	**271**	—	—	271

Under the Auditor General Act (R.S.Q., c. V-5.01), the Auditor General's expenditure budget is subject to the approval of the Office of the National Assembly.

CAPITAL BUDGET

The 2012-2013 capital budget will be used mainly for computer equipment.

Capital Budget
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012
		Change	
Fixed Assets	355.0	—	355.0
Loans, Investments, Advances and Others	—	—	—
Total	**355.0**	—	355.0

Under the Auditor General Act (R.S.Q., c. V-5.01), the Auditor General's capital budget is presented subject to the approval of the Office of the National Assembly.

IN BRIEF

THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

The principal budgetary issues of the Chief Electoral Officer for the coming year are connected to three orientations of the 2009-2013 Strategic Plan:

- Maintaining public confidence in the electoral system, and the credibility of the institution;
- Promoting democratic values and encouraging people to vote;
- Being a productive and efficient institution in terms of the quality of its resources and expertise.

In order to attain these goals, the 2012-2013 budget will be devoted to:

- Maintaining a permanent electors list of the highest quality;
- Making sure that the rules on political financing are properly understood and applied;
- Keeping citizens informed and aware;
- Maintaining an electoral system that is adapted to Québec society;
- Providing qualified, motivated and committed staff;
- Making the best use of information and communications technology.

1. PRESENTATION OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

The Chief Electoral Officer is an independent institution reporting directly to the National Assembly.

The mission of the Chief Electoral Officer is to ensure that elections and referendums are held and that political financing rules are followed, to guarantee full exercise of voting rights, and to promote the democratic values of Québec society.

As it is responsible for provincial elections, the institution provides training for election staff and updates the information contained in the permanent list of electors. It oversees the processes of revision of the list of electors, polling and, if applicable, census-taking. It issues directives about how the law is applied.

As concerns the financing of political parties and control of election spending, the institution authorizes political entities to raise contributions and pay election expenses. It ascertains that the entities comply with the provisions of the law, and administers the new rules for payment of contributions. It provides training and support for the official agents and representatives of the parties and candidates, as well as for municipal treasurers and directors general of school boards. It also reviews financial reports and election expenditure reports.

The Chief Electoral Officer does not directly administer municipal and school board elections. However, it provides training and offers its support to the returning officers who are responsible for operations.

It has the powers to institute inquiries and legal proceedings to enforce the laws for which it is responsible.

In the area of electoral representation, it provides professional and technical support to the Commission de la représentation électorale (CRE), which does not have its own staff.

2. BUDGETARY CHOICES

The first budgetary choice concerns the quality of the permanent electors list and the work of the Commission permanente de revision, for which a budget of $3.5 million is allocated. The Chief Electoral Officer thus accomplishes the objective of improving the quality of the list. This budgetary choice enables the institution to maintain confidence in the electoral system and its credibility. This is its first strategic orientation.

The second budgetary choice concerns implementation of measures in the Act to amend the Election Act, to encourage and facilitate voting. An amount of $6.7 million is forecast to get this operation started in the 2012-2013 fiscal year. It includes the amounts required for completing the development of the GEP computer system for the administration of provincial elections, to acquire all the equipment needed, to complete the training of key personnel (IT assistants) of all 125 electoral ridings, and to perform the province-wide simulations which could not be done in 2011-2012. By making voting easier, the Chief Electoral Officer is continuing with its second strategic orientation, which is to promote democratic values and encourage people to vote.

The third budgetary choice concerns maintaining and upgrading of technology infrastructure, and migrating of databases. By introducing more efficient information systems, the Chief Electoral Officer is continuing to implement its third strategic orientation, namely to ensure a productive institution via the quality of its resources and expertise. An amount of $6.2 million has been allocated for managing the institution's information resources during the 2012-2013 fiscal year.

These three budgetary choices will ensure that the Administration of the Electoral System is accomplished successfully.

3. BUDGET PLAN

EXPENDITURE BUDGET

The budgets of the Chief Electoral Officer and the CRE are contained in Program 3 of the "Persons Appointed by the National Assembly" portfolio, specifically Administration of the Electoral System. The objective of this program is to implement legislation respecting election and referendum administration and the financing of political parties.

PROGRAM 3
Administration of the Electoral System

The 2012-2013 expenditure budget for administration of the electoral system is $34.1 million, up $0.6 million from the 2011-2012 probable expenditure.

The budget forecasts of the Chief Electoral Officer which appear in the 2012-2013 expenditure budget are presented by way of indication only. Any amounts necessary for the Chief Electoral Officer to arrange the holding of by-elections or general elections which could be held during the year will have to be added.

It will be up to a parliamentary committee to approve such amounts in the study of budget forecasts and the preliminary financial report, and make its report to the National Assembly.

Expenditure Budget by Program
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012	
	Expenditure Budget (1)	**Change** (2)=(1)-(4)	Expenditure Budget (3)	Probable Expenditure (4)
3. Administration of the Electoral System	34,092.0	556.2	33,535.8	33,535.8
Total	**34,092.0**	**556.2**	33,535.8	33,535.8
Total Staff Level (FTEs) (excluding special funds)	**258**	—	—	258

CAPITAL BUDGET

Investments of $4.8 million are forecast for the acquisition of the equipment required to install and deploy the GEP system. An additional $1.0 million has been allocated to complete the development of the GEP system, to start preliminary work on overhauling the permanent list of electors, and to install payroll software for election staff. Lastly, $0.5 million has also been earmarked for acquiring furniture and equipment.

Capital Budget
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012
		Change	
Fixed Assets	6,300.0	4,400.0	1,900.0
Loans, Investments, Advances and Others	—	—	—
Total	**6,300.0**	**4,400.0**	1,900.0

IN BRIEF

THE LOBBYISTS COMMISSIONER

The Lobbyists Commissioner conducts monitoring, investigations and inquiries, and communicates with citizens, lobbyists and public officials working at parliamentary, government and municipal levels. The Commissioner's activities are designed to incite the various stakeholders to inform all influential communications with a concern for transparency and ethics, maximize monitoring and control of lobbying, and contribute to a better understanding of the Lobbying Transparency and Ethics Act (R.S.Q., c. T-11.011) and the Code of Conduct for Lobbyists, in addition to adapting them.

1. PRESENTATION OF THE LOBBYISTS COMMISSIONER

The Lobbyists Commissioner is appointed by the National Assembly and reports to it, in order to preserve complete independence. His mission is to promote transparency and sound lobbying practices in approaching public officials in parliamentary, government and municipal institutions, and also to enforce the Lobbying Transparency and Ethics Act and the Code of Conduct for Lobbyists.

2. BUDGETARY CHOICES

To ensure that the Lobbying Transparency and Ethics Act and the Code of Conduct for Lobbyists are fully complied with, the Lobbyists Commissioner will focus again this year on monitoring and controlling the lobbying of public officials. He also intends to continue communicating with citizens, lobbyists and public officials so that they may better understand the objectives of the Act and the Code of Conduct, and to incite the stakeholders to inform their influential communications with a concern for transparency and ethics.

The Commissioner will continue to develop processes, procedures and audit and investigation systems, to provide better understanding of how lobbying is carried out in Quebec.

An expenditure budget of $3.1 million is forecast for the 2012-2013 fiscal year.

3. BUDGET PLAN

EXPENDITURE BUDGET

PROGRAM 4
The Lobbyists Commissioner

The Lobbying Transparency and Ethics act was unanimously enacted by the National Assembly on June 13, 2002. It is designed to contribute to improving the quality of democratic life and building public confidence in parliamentary, government and municipal institutions and in their leaders.

Expenditure Budget by Program
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012	
	Expenditure Budget	**Change**	Expenditure Budget	Probable Expenditure
	(1)	(2)=(1)-(4)	(3)	(4)
4. The Lobbyists Commissioner	3,063.8	40.9	3,022.9	3,022.9
Total	**3,063.8**	**40.9**	3,022.9	3,022.9
Total Staff Level (FTEs) (excluding special funds)	**31**	—	—	31

The Lobbyists Commissioner prepares his annual budget forecasts and submits them to the Office of the National Assembly for approval pursuant to section 35 of the Lobbying Transparency and Ethics Act (R.S.Q., c. T-11.011).

CAPITAL BUDGET

A capital budget of $25,000 is forecast for upgrading computer equipment.

Capital Budget
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012
		Change	
Fixed Assets	25.0	—	25.0
Loans, Investments, Advances and Others	—	—	—
Total	**25.0**	—	25.0

The Lobbyists Commissioner prepares his annual budget forecasts and submits them to the Office of the National Assembly for approval pursuant to section 35 of the Lobbying Transparency and Ethics Act (R.S.Q., c. T-11.011).

IN BRIEF

THE ETHICS COMMISSIONER

The Ethics Commissioner is responsible for the application of the Code of Ethics and Conduct of the Members of the National Assembly (MNAs). This Code affirms the principal values of the National Assembly, establishes the rules of conduct that the Members must observe, and sets out the processes of application and control of these rules.

The rules of ethics and conduct concern, in particular, incompatible offices or posts, conflicts of interest for MNAs and Cabinet Ministers, gifts or benefits, diligence, and prior office or post-term issues.

If the Commissioner concludes that an MNA committed a breach, the Commissioner may recommend one of the following sanctions: a reprimand, a fine, the return or reimbursement of the benefit, the reimbursement of any unlawful profit, the reimbursement of the indemnities, the suspension of the right to sit and receive indemnities and allowances for the term of the breach, the loss of his or her seat as a Member and the loss of his or her position as a Cabinet Minister.

Apart from the annual report transmitted to the President of the National Assembly no later than September 30 of each year, the Commissioner, no later than January 1, 2015 and every five years thereafter, must report on the implementation of the Code of Ethics and Conduct of the Members of the National Assembly and on the expediency of amending it.

1. PRESENTATION OF THE ETHICS COMMISSIONER

Reiterating the basic principles of democracy, the Code of Ethics and Conduct offers the population and the elected representatives important ethical guarantees of the performance of the office of Member of the National Assembly and, if applicable, the Conseil exécutif. The Ethics Commissioner is called upon to perform prevention, advisory and orientation activities, and to oversee the application of coercive measures to enforce the obligations of MNAs and Cabinet Ministers and their immediate family.

2. BUDGETARY CHOICES

The Commissioner intends to take measures to receive annually, for each MNA and Cabinet Minister, a statement disclosing their private interests and those of their immediate family, and then establish the corresponding summaries. On request, the Commissioner must have resources to provide the MNAs with written opinions and recommendations on any question concerning their obligations under the terms of the Code. The Commissioner publishes guidelines and organizes training activities to inform and guide the MNAs and the population regarding the Commissioner's role and the application of the Code.

The Commissioner's budgetary choices must account for his mandate to carry out verifications or inquires in order to determine whether breaches of the Code have been committed. After having allowed the MNA who is the object of the inquiry to present a full and complete defence, the Commissioner shall report on the inquiry without delay to the President of the National Assembly. The Commissioner provides for the necessary expenditures to publish different documents, including the summaries and the register of statements of gifts and benefits.

3. BUDGET PLAN

EXPENDITURE BUDGET

PROGRAM 5
The Ethics Commissioner

The Ethics Commissioner began his activities on January 5, 2011. He has an expenditure budget of $1.1 million to meet the goals he has set for 2012-2013. These expenditures are allocated as follows: $0.8 million for remuneration of staff levels composed, in particular, of professionals and specialized lawyers, and $0.3 million for operating expenditures, including rent, professional fees and all the other expenditures necessary for operations.

Expenditure Budget by Program
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012	
	Expenditure Budget (1)	**Change** (2)=(1)-(4)	Expenditure Budget (3)	Probable Expenditure (4)
5. The Ethics Commissioner	1,132.1	12.4	1,119.7	1,119.7
Total	**1,132.1**	**12.4**	1,119.7	1,119.7
Total Staff Level (FTEs) (excluding special funds)	**8**	—	—	8

Under the Code of Ethics and Conduct of the Members of the National Assembly (R.S.Q., c. C-23.1), the expenditure budget of the Ethics Commissioner is presented subject to the approval of the Office of the National Assembly.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Establishment of the Commissioner and his staff in adequate premises was completed in 2011-2012. The capital budget for 2012-2013 concerns the amounts required to complete this process, in particular the provision of IT equipment.

Capital Budget
(thousands of dollars)

	2012-2013		2011-2012
		Change	
Fixed Assets	17.0	(246.2)	263.2
Loans, Investments, Advances and Others	—	—	—
Total	**17.0**	**(246.2)**	263.2

Under the Code of Ethics and Conduct of the Members of the National Assembly (R.S.Q., c. C-23.1), the capital budget of the Ethics Commissioner is presented subject to the approval of the Office of the National Assembly.

PERSONS APPOINTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

APPROPRIATIONS

Persons Appointed by the National Assembly

Programs	Expenditure Budget 2012-2013	Less: Expenditures not Requiring Appropriations	Plus: Capital Budget	**Appropriations 2012-2013**	Appropriations 2011-2012
			($000)		
1. The Public Protector	14,558.8	375.0	355.0	**14,538.8**	14,373.8
2. The Auditor General	26,931.3	420.0	355.0	**26,866.3**	26,520.8
3. Administration of the Electoral System	34,092.0	2,427.0	6,300.0	**37,965.0**	34,465.8
4. The Lobbyists Commissioner	3,063.8	90.0	25.0	**2,998.8**	2,957.9
5. The Ethics Commissioner	1,132.1	45.0	17.0	**1,104.1**	1,344.6
	79,778.0	3,357.0	7,052.0	**83,473.0**	79,662.9
Less:					
Permanent Appropriations				**39,450.0**	36,191.3
Carry-over Appropriations				**762.3**	756.1
Appropriations to be Voted				**43,260.7**	42,715.5

Allotment by Supercategory

Expenditure Budget	**2012-2013**	**2011-2012**
	($000)	
Remuneration	**52,368.0**	52,170.2
Operating	**22,503.3**	21,695.9
Transfer	**4,906.7**	4,791.9
Total	**79,778.0**	78,658.0
Capital Budget		
Fixed Assets	**7,052.0**	2,898.2
Total	**7,052.0**	2,898.2
Staff Level	**(FTEs)**	
Programs Staff Level	**700**	700
Total Staff Level	**700**	700

Program 1
The Public Protector

Element	Expenditure Budget 2012-2013	Less: Expenditures not Requiring Appropriations	Plus: Capital Budget	**Appropriations 2012-2013**	Appropriations 2011-2012
			($000)		
1. The Public Protector	14,558.8	375.0	355.0	**14,538.8**	14,373.8
Less:					
Permanent Appropriations					
Public Protector Act, (R.S.Q., c. P-32)					
Element 1				**380.9**	380.9
Appropriation to be Voted				**14,157.9**	13,992.9

This program allows the Public Protector to protect individuals from abuse, error, negligence, the violation of their rights or inaction in public services by assuring that they are treated with justice, equality and respect for democratic values. The Public Protector recommends corrective action when harmful situations are observed.

Allotment by Supercategory

Expenditure Budget	Element 1	2012-2013	2011-2012
	($000)		
Remuneration	11,444.7	**11,444.7**	11,335.2
Operating	3,114.1	**3,114.1**	3,058.6
	14,558.8	**14,558.8**	14,393.8
Capital Budget			
Fixed Assets	355.0	**355.0**	355.0
	355.0	**355.0**	355.0
Total Staff Level (FTEs)	132	**132**	132

Authorization to carry over a portion of the appropriation under this program

The unused portion of the appropriations in respect of this program may be carried over in 2013-2014, respecting its breakdown by supercategory at the 2012-2013 year-end closing, in an amount equivalent to up to 3% of the appropriation to be voted, excluding the "Capital" portion. This type of carry-over is not permitted when appropriations of this program are increased through recourse to the Contingency Fund.

Program 2
The Auditor General

Element	Expenditure Budget 2012-2013	Less: Expenditures not Requiring Appropriations	Plus: Capital Budget	**Appropriations 2012-2013**	Appropriations 2011-2012
			($000)		
1. The Auditor General	26,931.3	420.0	355.0	**26,866.3**	26,520.8
Less:					
Carry-over Appropriations					
Appropriation Act N° 2, 2011-2012 (2011, c. 4); Appropriation Act N° 2, 2010-2011 (2010, c. 6)				**762.3**	756.1
Appropriation to be Voted				**26,104.0**	25,764.7

The objective of this program is to enable the Auditor General to carry out audits, to verify conformity and optimal use of the resources of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the departments and several government agencies and corporations. Its objective is also to verify the application of the Sustainable Development Act (R.S.Q., c. D-8.1.1). The result of these verifications is reported to the National Assembly.

Allotment by Supercategory

Expenditure Budget	Element 1	2012-2013	2011-2012
	($000)		
Remuneration	20,800.0	**20,800.0**	20,742.6
Operating	6,131.3	**6,131.3**	5,843.2
	26,931.3	**26,931.3**	26,585.8
Capital Budget			
Fixed Assets	355.0	**355.0**	355.0
	355.0	**355.0**	355.0
Total Staff Level (FTEs)	271	**271**	271

Authorization to carry over a portion of the appropriation under this program

The unused portion of the appropriations in respect of this program may be carried over in 2013-2014, respecting its breakdown by supercategory at the 2012-2013 year-end closing, in an amount equivalent to up to 3% of the appropriation to be voted, excluding the "Capital" portion. This type of carry-over is not permitted when appropriations of this program are increased through recourse to the Contingency Fund.

Program 3
Administration of the Electoral System

Elements	Expenditure Budget 2012-2013	Less: Expenditures not Requiring Appropriations	Plus: Capital Budget	**Appropriations 2012-2013**	Appropriations 2011-2012
			($000)		
1. Internal Management and Support	24,618.0	492.0	500.0	**24,626.0**	23,267.7
2. Commission de la représentation électorale	92.0	-	-	**92.0**	77.1
3. Electoral Activities	9,382.0	1,935.0	5,800.0	**13,247.0**	11,121.0
	34,092.0	2,427.0	6,300.0	**37,965.0**	34,465.8
Less:					
Permanent Appropriations					
Election Act, (R.S.Q., c. E-3.3)					
Element 1				**24,626.0**	23,267.7
Element 2				**92.0**	77.1
Element 3				**13,247.0**	11,121.0
Appropriation to be Voted				-	-

The objective of this program is to implement legislation respecting election and referendum administration and the financing of political parties.

Allotment by Supercategory

Expenditure Budget	Elements 1	2	3	2012-2013	2011-2012
			($000)		
Remuneration	17,000.0	-	-	**17,000.0**	17,000.0
Operating	7,618.0	92.0	4,475.3	**12,185.3**	11,743.9
Transfer	-	-	4,906.7	**4,906.7**	4,791.9
	24,618.0	92.0	9,382.0	**34,092.0**	33,535.8
Capital Budget					
Fixed Assets	500.0	-	5,800.0	**6,300.0**	1,900.0
	500.0	-	5,800.0	**6,300.0**	1,900.0
Total Staff Level (FTEs)	258	-	-	**258**	258

Program 4
The Lobbyists Commissioner

Element	Expenditure Budget 2012-2013	Less: Expenditures not Requiring Appropriations	Plus: Capital Budget	**Appropriations 2012-2013**	Appropriations 2011-2012
			($000)		
1. The Lobbyists Commissioner	3,063.8	90.0	25.0	**2,998.8**	2,957.9
Appropriation to be Voted				**2,998.8**	2,957.9

The objective of this program is to allow the Lobbyists Commissioner to oversee and control lobbying activities with those holding a public trust within parliamentary, government and municipal institutions.

Allotment by Supercategory

Expenditure Budget	**Element** 1	**2012-2013**	**2011-2012**
	($000)		
Remuneration	2,273.0	**2,273.0**	2,250.5
Operating	790.8	**790.8**	772.4
	3,063.8	**3,063.8**	3,022.9
Capital Budget			
Fixed Assets	25.0	**25.0**	25.0
	25.0	**25.0**	25.0
Total Staff Level (FTEs)	31	**31**	31

Program 5
The Ethics Commissioner

Element	Expenditure Budget 2012-2013	Less: Expenditures not Requiring Appropriations	Plus: Capital Budget	**Appropriations 2012-2013**	Appropriations 2011-2012
			($000)		
1. The Ethics Commissioner	1,132.1	45.0	17.0	**1,104.1**	1,344.6
Less:					
Permanent Appropriations					
Code of Ethics and Conduct of the Members of the National Assembly, (R.S.Q., c. C-23.1)					
Element 1				**1,104.1**	1,344.6
Appropriation to be Voted				**-**	-

This program allows the Ethics Commissioner to apply the Code of Ethics and Conduct of the Members of the National Assembly.

Allotment by Supercategory

Expenditure Budget	**Element**	**2012-2013**	**2011-2012**
	1		
	($000)		
Remuneration	850.3	**850.3**	841.9
Operating	281.8	**281.8**	277.8
	1,132.1	**1,132.1**	1,119.7
Capital Budget			
Fixed Assets	17.0	**17.0**	263.2
	17.0	**17.0**	263.2
Total Staff Level (FTEs)	8	**8**	8

Transfer Appropriations

	2012-2013	2011-2012
		($000)
Program 3 - Administration of the Electoral System		
Financing of Political Parties	**4,906.7**	4,791.9
Total	**4,906.7**	4,791.9

Allotment by Beneficiary

	2012-2013	2011-2012
		($000)
Non-profit Organizations	**4,906.7**	4,791.9
Total	**4,906.7**	4,791.9

Allotment by Expenditure Category

	2012-2013	2011-2012
		($000)
Support	**4,906.7**	4,791.9
Total	**4,906.7**	4,791.9

Conseil du trésor
Québec